

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Steamers.


THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT,
VIA MANILA.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Amatista,"
Captain HAMILIN, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 7th January, at
5 p.m.





For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
 Hongkong, December 24, 1883. 110

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

 The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co
Steamer "Catterthun"
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 15th January.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m.
MONDAY, the 14th January.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, December 17, 1883.

FOR GUAM, MARIANAS.
The Steamship
"Luzon"


 will leave MANILA for
above Port on or at
the 15th January next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co
Hongkong, December 27, 1883. - 1

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship
"Onida,"
CARVER, Master, will load
for the above Port, and
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & C.

Hongkong, December 5, 1883

FOR HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND OTHER PORTS

The A 1 British Barque
"Alice Mary,"
DAVIS, Master, will load
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSS & Co.
 Hongkong, December 4, 1883. 110:
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 On 3/3 L.I. American Ship
 "Clarissa B. Carver,"
 Dow, Master, will load here
 for the above Port, and will
 quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, December 22, 1883. 1184

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. "KUMAMOTO MARU," FROM
KOBE AND NAGASAKI,
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send
their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-
ing on board after unloading, the

January, 1884, will be landed and stored at
 consignees' risk and expense.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
 Mitau Bishi Mail S. S. Co.
 Hongkong, December 31, 1883. 1235

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenarry*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees Cargo by her and by the S. S. *Lydian* march from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their place into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats every may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded upon application.

ice to the contrary be given before
m. To-BAY, the 29th December,
the cargo remaining undelivered after the
January will be subject to rent.
The Fire Insurance has been effected.
The bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1883. 1231

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery.
A Cargo has been landed and stored at

risk and expense.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Ex. Acc.
 F. & A. (in dia.), No. 2304 = 1 case Soap.
 Order, from London:
 I. MARTIN,
 Acting Agent
 December 27, 1883, 1212

the formidable ranges of mountains

the formidable ranges of mountains that have to be crossed and the poverty stricken and sparsely populated districts to be passed through. The trade with Yunnan and the upper reaches of the Sankiang, in the hands of the Black flags, a band of men who were either Taipings themselves, or were the descendants of Taipings. China, by winning at the Opium War, imposed on this community in Tonquin, and the neglect of duty in not putting an end to their excursions and to piracy soon after gave a pretext to France to interfere in virtue of the second paragraph of her treaty with Annam, which gives the right to France to restore order and quell any disturbances. The French army is, ostensibly then, not acting against the Annamese, but to restore peace to a beautiful but disturbed country, to wage war against brigands, vagabonds without nationality, who live by pillage and exacted tribute in the districts of the interior. In the discourse with Li Hung-shan, M. Bourée was as liberal as she well could considering that at one time Tonquin was an integral part of

Chinese Empire and her later suzerainty has never been questioned, either Annamese or Tonquinese, by the French treaty with Annam last year, which, we know, never been sanctified by the Imperial authorities at Peking. We have often thought that the might have rested well content with M. Bouree's arrangement by which a neutral zone separated Chinese Tonkin territory, and by which France obtained nine-tenths of Tonquinese rich copper districts, and wherever land access to the *ti-toradot* of Yunnan. But this was not to be. M. Tonpercet, M. Bouree and not only have been off, and on with M. Chang at Tientsin, and with the Minister Tseng and the French Minister Foreign Affairs at Peking. In India

the Chinese are shut out from the higher position than the French dead the rudeness and questionable students imposed by French dignitaries in these negotiations have; in the opinion of the London *Spectator*, friend of the French Republic, France in the estimation of her neighbors and shocked the moral sense of Europe. As to the war itself, it is a sorry affair up to the cessation. The most striking incident in its early part, was the death of the commandant Riviere on the 19th of last, while crossing a creek in the Black Flag. There were many innumerable, but, on the whole, it dropped its weary length and is dripping in of supplies suitably commensured.

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China's defence power to reduce down to the oceans, ending the old debts which were the life of canals and rivers, the Sungka, maintaining the East to be one of the (the Empire) is heart upon post-travellers, Grosche Margary misassert that Yungor trade imposes route being too route being too general and temporary Tanqun war. Canton

household, we give as the exception that proved the rule, though our readers should remember that Canton has an even reputation among the officials throughout China for its turbulence. In Yunnan, this so-called anti-foreign feeling culminated in the massacre of missionaries and Chinese Christians, among whom were the French priests, Père Brasseur and the Chinese priest, Père Lecomte. As the Chinese always identify themselves with France, and as Yunnan is more directly interested in the Tonquin business, the riots and murders may be explained by political causes. The cities on both sides of the Yangtze have given the officials much anxiety during the year from the prevalence of secret societies, whose avowed object it is to overthrow the present dynasty and subvert the Government. One of these conspiracies was discovered just in time, else a serious rising might have taken place. In these secret societies there is much that is like nihilism, though the aims of the Chinese are very different. The extensive cultivation of opium in every place where it can grow is a very serious point in connection with Chinese prosperity now rising into importance. Fortunately the free trade, in fact, and the increase of steam traffic, at present supply the deficiency of food resulting from opium cultivation, but should there be want, and a famine resulting from drought or floods or from opium, the results would be fearful. The most disastrous and horrible to contemplate. Another point remarked by the native and foreign alike is the large number of execution officials who indulge in opium. Men whose employment takes them into the open air can long withstand the effects of the drug with impunity, but literary men of sedentary habits, as the majority of officials are, acquire a craving for opium that soon becomes insatiable, and the consequence is that much of the intellect of the country is becoming impaired by this enervating vice.

COREA. The last of the hermit nations is now opened up to foreign trade and to all the possibilities and capabilities of modern civilization, which seems to us in the end only to make the struggle for existence keener. P. G. von Mollendorff, Inspector General of Korean Customs, has shown a thorough mastery of his position and is asserting the rights of Korea equally against China and Japan, which are both wrangling for influence in the peninsula. Prospects are now all over the peninsula to see what truth there is in the assertions of Père Dallet as to the immense mineral wealth of the country. The Korea being at last opened up is satisfactory in many respects. Korea is kept for the Koreans, and Russia is thwarted in any desire she may have had to add to her already overgrown dominions for the sake of having an open port all the year round in the Pacific.

JAPAN. The hopelessness of the commercial and financial position of the country has been the prevailing theme of the foreign press in Japan throughout the year. Now has the sense of despair been completely removed, and the native press and their constituents the people. Until an heroic effort is made to reform the Government, however, and to legitimate finance and by the severest economy in all public departments, particularly in that of the army, there is little hope that the depression existing will be speedily removed. Among much that is dark it is pleasant to note the advance made in the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the attainment of many social reforms which have been advocated by the native press and by travelled foreigners. If now the native press would only return itself by suppressing all their own columns, one other great reform would be achieved and their own influence, usefulness, and dignity greatly extended.

THE PHILIPPINES. The abolition of the tobacco monopoly on the 1st January is at earnest of other reforms, particularly in the House regulations regarding the import of specie and merchandise. These regulations by their laxness and eminent unreasonableness have been a byword among seafaring men and merchants for everything vexatious. The Philippines after during the year have been visited by cholera—the active principle of dirt—in its most virulent form, in some cases directly attacked, in some indirectly, 80 per cent. succumbed. Typhoons, where cholera is raging, must be deemed blessing in disguise, as they sweep away the pestilence and add to the storm an earthquake and to the storm an earthquake.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. In these places little has happened to disturb the tranquillity of the Straits. The Chinese seem to prosper and strike better than ever in Hongkong. They have the finest country, the best business sites, and the finest country, business, and control what is probably the source of all this grandeur, viz. the pepper and produce markets. With British North Borneo we have had regular steam communication during the year.

STARS OF PROGRESS. Some time during the year, killed by the Chinese Government, a telegraph, that precious old humpbacked creature, began to progress. Pung Shui K.T.P. Of other signs of progress, the telegraph between Kowloon and Canton and Tientsin are worth noting. It is idle to point out how the telegraph will strengthen the Central Government and reduce the power of tiercevalle strappings that govern Chinese distant provinces. To facilitate exchange of correspondence between Chinese officials, ambassadors and consuls abroad we believe there is an official office at Canton which may in time be extended to other Chinese cities, however, considering all things, it is wonderfully reliable and punctual, other step in a right direction is the

Governor of Canton's appointing a commission, consisting of District Magistrates, to investigate charges of cruelty and torture in public prisons. Imperial decrees have been issued abolishing, let us hope for ever, inquisitorial torture. The social abuses that remain, however, are legion after all. There is, unfortunately, growing among Chinese merchants a laxity in commercial honour which compares very unfavourably with the old high standard before twenty days. Some bankruptcies, on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's act, is much required here and at Shanghai. Chinese proprietary clubs, ostensibly for social enjoyment, are really constituted for gambling purposes.

THE CONCLUSION. During the forty years since the issue of the charter to the Colony what improvement has there been in the position of the Chinaman here? To the native merchant, there have been wider avenues to affluence and fortune; to thousands of traders and shopkeepers, the means of earning a livelihood; freed from the exactions of the hungry official and of arbitrary taxation, to the Chinese poor, the colony has been a stepping stone to Siam, Cochinchina, California and Australia and to that insular China lying between Capricorn and Cancer, where rice is unstinted to the willing labourer. He has a career. Here his children may not only be educated in the venerable lore of China but may have instruction in English—a language which unlocks the treasures of science, and by which the intellectual achievements of other European nations through translations are made known to the furthest ends of the earth. Instead of being pent in the vile smelling and dingy ward of a Chinese town, the well disposed may enjoy the coolness of evening, none daring to make him afraid. He is a free man, responsible for his own actions and these alone, a state very different from his position in the hundreds and thousands of the mainland. Cholera has ravaged his cities, but our sanitary precautions, such as they are, have kept him free from this dreadful pestilence. If he is a criminal he is not tortured, if a debtor there is no cage. In our jails no nails are broken, thumb screws have no place, nor the exquisite torture of the rack. The rattan, the bamboo and the whip are not resorted to to elicit confession. In our courts where justice is administered in unsullied purity, he stands equal before the law, bribery being unknown, nor is a verdict bought and sold. He is sick or injured, hospitals supplied by foreign appliances the aid that his countrymen in distant rivalry have established for themselves at the Lung Wa Hospital. Let us note other differences. A Humane Society for saving life during typhoons gives the death blow to the lawless Chinese superstitions and teaches the callous race the sacredness of human life. A reformatory for Chinese at West Point practically enforces the political maxims of the Chinese themselves concerning the value of education as a preventive of crime, while the Madras Charity keeps an open door for the outcast and the fallen; and the flourishing hospitals established by the charitable of various nationalities afford homes and shelter to the new born waifs of humanity, and educate and train those that would otherwise have perished into useful members of society. Girls' schools, established by Government and by various missionary bodies, teach again practically the worth and dignity of womanhood; and free schools in every part of the town uphold in honour that English policy which proclaims that, in so far as England is concerned, throughout her wide world possessions no man need be ignorant.

These are a few of the results that have been achieved in this small island, which was acquired some forty years ago for the purpose of carrying and refitting ships!

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Independent.)

PARIS, Dec. 11th.
The Tonquin credits were voted yesterday by a great majority. A vote of confidence supporting the Chamber in accepting war with China, if necessary, was also passed.

PARIS, Dec. 16th.
The Minister asks for new credits of twenty millions. They are certain to be voted. The projected reinforcements number six thousand men, with Generals Millot, Negrier, and Briere. General Boute reports to Saigon.

PARIS, Dec. 19th.
Credits and cables voted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The O. & C. steamer *Arable*, with the next *American Mail*, left Yokohama on Saturday, the 20th Dec., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 4th January.

The P. & O. steamer *Brindley*, with the next *English Mail*, left Singapore, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 4th January.

The delivery of the French Mail was begun at 4.50 yesterday evening.

Mrs. Alfred Gascoyne Wain took her seat in the vacant Magisterial chair for the first time to-day.

A Chinese married woman, about 30 years of age, was this morning sent to goal for eighteen months' hard labour for having stolen another woman's daughter. It is a pity convictions in these cases of child stealing are so rare.

Tan case, in which John Minchinett was charged with firing at a Chinese storekeeper with intent to do grievous bodily harm came on again before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this afternoon. The case was further remanded.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the S. S. *Compta* left Batavia for this port yesterday.

A Saigon contemporary states that M. Rague has sold to the French Government, for \$14,000, a small steamer, which he was bringing from Hongkong. It was intended to be used on the Tonquin rivers.

The French transport *Mytho*, from Toulon, with about 1,000 men for Tonquin, arrived at Singapore on the 22nd December and was to leave for Saigon the following morning after coaling. The *Straits Times* states that among the troops for Tonquin there is half a squadron of cavalry, containing 3 officers, 60 men and 60 horses.

We are glad to be able to announce that a submarine cable will be shortly laid between Saigon and Haiphong and from Haiphong to Hongkong. A determined attempt was made in the French Chamber to make the enterprise entirely a French one, but after failed and the E. E. & A. & C. Telegraph Company will have the working of the line. The steamer carrying the cable is now well on their way out to the Far East. A telegram published in the Saigon *Indpendant* of the 25th December, addressed to the Governor of Cochinchina by the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies at Paris, reads as follows:—

"Paris, Dec. 21st.
Submarine cable for Tonquin adopted by the Senate. Company announces that the steamer *Kangaroo* and *Saint Calixte* have passed Saigon and will arrive at Thuan-an on the 23rd January."

This morning, Mak Ping a 'ricksha coolie and an offender, was convicted of snatching a watch, value \$20, from James Dodd, Naval Yard Policeman. Prosecutor was standing just outside the Seamen's Club with his coat unbuttoned, when the coolie snatched the chain, which broke. James Carroll, another policeman of the Dock Yard, saw the theft and pursued the coolie, who was caught by a policeman. Prisoner was sentenced by Mr. Wise to eighteen months' hard labour.

Further evidence was taken at the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the three men killed by falling from the verandah of a gambling house in Queen's Road West, at the Magistrate's this afternoon. One Chinese witness, who had seen the whole occurrence from a verandah on the opposite side of the street, said the fall of the men was caused by the giving way of a piece of wooden railing on the verandah. The case was adjourned by Mr. Wise to the 10th inst. for the purpose of the investigation of the criminal charge made against Sergeant Estlin and Mr. Cloribon.

The *Cruiser* arrived here yesterday from Haiphong, which port she left on the 29th December. No movements of any importance had occurred since the date of our last advice from Hanoi, and it seems clear that Admiral Courbet is waiting until reinforcements arrive before undertaking any further operations. The Admiral's flagship, the *Bayard*, was at Saigon on the 18th December. She was to proceed, we understand, to Hué, to restore order there, and to afford protection to the small French garrison left to guard the legation. The new King at Hué had, it will be remembered, been poisoned, and the party hostile to the French, having got the control of affairs there, matters had drifted into a state somewhat threatening to the French. According to the Saigon *Indpendant*, Admiral Lespès, who had left France in the *Gallionnette*, to relieve Admiral Meyer on the China station, received at Port Said orders to wait for the formation of a new naval division to reinforce the French fleet in these and Indo-China waters. Vice-Admiral Baron Duperré would be nominated to take the command-in-chief of the French naval forces in the Far East. M. Harmand had also been recalled, and M. Sylvestre, chief administrator of native affairs and chief de bataillon of marine infantry, was named as his successor. M. Sylvestre was expected to go to Hué.

A Northern editor in Australia who has "no desire to encourage the manufacture of sears," proceeds to "deprecate the blustering confidence exhibited by some of our southern contemporaries" in a manner calculated to send panic to the heart of every Queensland who is as ignorant of things in general as the same editor. He has a scheme for the capture of the Australian capital, which prudence and patriotism should have prevented him from publishing, and even now I hesitate to give it the wider circulation of these columns, lest the French War Minister, or Bismarck, or Cretzschmar, should hear of it and overhelen us. But I may just hint that it is proposed to fit a vessel out at Brest or Toulon to come out and anchor between Batavia and Port Darwin. Then this vessel is to hook up the cable and intercept the messages, being careful at the same time to keep up communication with both ends, and to send orders to the Admiral on the Australian station to go, and punish the natives at New Britain, or the Solomon or Camanilla (anything to get him out of the road). While they were about it they might just as well tell the Victorian and New South Wales Governments to spike all their guns and blow up all their forts. Then the French fleet is to swoop down in three or four squadrons on the unsuspecting citizens of the Australian capital. There are some difficulties in this little scheme which would have suggested themselves to the editor had he been in the habit of getting his own telegrams by wire instead of taking the scissors to them; but that doesn't matter. The moral is the same—Every port in Queensland should have its battery of snipers well manned.

The *Ballarat Post* says that about 20 Chinamen were to be naturalised in Ballarat. A number of them intend going to Queensland to take up land for the purpose of growing tobacco and sugar-cane, and by becoming naturalised they can of course enter Queensland ports without paying toll.

According to the *New York Herald*, General Butler has in his possession a piece of leather made by a great manufacturing company, with which he is at war, from human skin. The General is answer to a letter from the company requiring him to hand over to them the property of which he has contrived surreptitiously to gain possession, and saying that the General remains, which they claim from him, when they have served his purpose in a court of law, he decently interred.

THE OUTRAGE ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

Wai Achong, coolie, was this morning charged on remand before Mr. Widdowson with assaulting Mrs. Fincham and stealing from her person jewellery, valued at about \$57.

Dr. Charles John Wharry sworn, stated:—I am Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and reside at No. 4 Richmond Terrace. On the morning of the 13th of December, at about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a message sent me, I went to my house and found Mrs. Fincham lying down. She was suffering very severely from a shock. Her face was severely bruised all over, and her throat was much scratched and contused. Both eyes were blackened and swollen. The forehead was black and swollen. She was scarcely conscious when I saw her. From the nature of the injuries I consider it was by the most accident that the assault did not have a fatal termination. Prisoner asked no questions.

Mr. Herbert Fincham, recalled, identified a few more trinkets. The receiving officer of the goal identified the prisoner as having been in goal once before.

The case was then remanded until Saturday, the 8th January, at 10 o'clock.

MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A numerously attended meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a member to a seat in the Legislative Council. Those present were:—The Hon. F. B. Johnson, (Chairman); The Hon. P. Byrnie, (Vice-Chairman); Messrs T. Jackson, E. Mackintosh, W. S. Young, H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon, C. D. Goltzow, W. H. Forbes, W. M. Morgan, C. D. Bottomley, W. H. Darby, M. Grove, Francis H. Arjano, H. Foss, F. D. Sassoon, J. Thurber, C. P. Chater, A. Melver, McEwen, F. T. P. Foster, L. Posner, T. H. Whitehead, J. M. Matson, C. Erdmann, and E. George, (Secretary).

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the Secretary would now read the notice calling the meeting, and then the correspondence which was virtually their commission for the business of the meeting.

The Secretary then read the advertisement calling the meeting, and next the instructions sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the Chamber regarding the nomination of a member to the Legislative Council. (These instructions were published in our issue of the 21st ultimo). The Secretary then read the following reply sent by the Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Secretary:—

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1883.
The Hon. Mr. B. M. M. G. M. G.
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 20th inst. in which you inform me that, on the recommendation of the Governor, Mr. Jackson has been chosen to confer upon this Chamber the privilege of nominating for His Excellency's approval, one member to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Colony. You further request me to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with the Rules of the Chamber to convene a meeting of the members, and to invite them to elect a member, whose name is to be returned to you for submission to His Excellency.

I take notice that this return should be accompanied by the following documents, viz.:—
A copy of the notice convening the meeting; a list of the members present at the meeting; a list of the candidates, with the names of their proposers and seconders; a list of voters; a statement of the members, and votes given for each candidate.

In reply, I beg to inform you that in compliance with your request, a special meeting of the Chamber has been convened for Wednesday the 2nd January, and that in due time the name of the member who will be nominated thereat will be returned to you, together with the papers asked for, excepting only the fourth, viz. a list of the voters. It is the practice of the Chamber to keep a record of the members present at any ballot, but not to enquire into the names of members who, although present, may decline to vote at all.

I assume that it is intended the person nominated shall be a member of the Chamber. On this point your letter is not explicit. The Committee requests that you will convey to the Governor the thanks in the name of the Chamber for the initiative, which, in the opinion of the Committee, has been taken by His Excellency in having recommended His Majesty to anticipate the pressure of public opinion by conferring upon the Colonists a measure of popular representation which has long been urgently called for by the rapidly developing interests of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. Johnson,
Chairman.

In reply to the above, the Colonial Secretary intimated that it was intended the Chamber should nominate one of its members.

thought they would agree with him that a few words upon the subject of the occasion which brought them together would not be out of place. He felt sure they would concur with the committee in thinking that the Chamber, and not only of the Chamber, but of all those whose interests they might be now said to represent, were due to His Excellency Sir George Bowen, for the wise initiative which he had taken in anticipating the pressure of public opinion and in anticipating for them a measure of self government.

It would, perhaps, be in their recollection that early last year, at the last general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, he ventured to say that the time had arrived for the people of the Colony to demand some measure of control over their own affairs; and he suggested that the approaching arrival of a new Governor presented a fitting opportunity to press their claims. He thought it was a subject of very great importance, and that the Chamber, for foretelling any agitation in the Colony, for agitation was to be deprecated, taking the wind out of their sails and getting ahead of them. He thought it was not surprising that a Governor who had administered the affairs for so many years of these last desecrated communities in the South Pacific, should have felt somewhat stifled by the close political atmosphere of this Downing street-ridden Colony. It was scarcely to be believed that although they had here a Governor well versed in the conduct of highly paid affairs, the department was sided over by men fitted to govern a dominion and all the machinery of Executive and Legislative Councils, they were not able to make the smallest appointments or vote the smallest sum without the sanction of the Colonial Office.

He desired to show his *raison d'être* by his mischievous meddling with affairs with which he was not acquainted. He regretted that the scheme of Sir George Bowen, which had been carried out by the Chamber, was a mere political scheme that was not accepted by the Colonial Office. He ventured to think that what we required in this Colony was not any mechanical or conventional voting-power. That would be inappropriate to the circumstances of this mixed community. What was really wanted was the control of Government measures by a free and independent assembly which would practically represent the intelligent public opinion of the place. They all knew that in the recent past, Council the Chamber would have the advantage of a majority of votes and could influence them as it liked, but they also knew what could be done in any representative body by an active and intelligent minority. It remained therefore for them and their constituent body, which he believed would not only represent their general interests but would know how to fight their battles and win them. The battle was not to be fought out by a single effort, but step by step and by slow degrees, until they had obtained that which they had a right to demand. They would have to fight the battle of a majority of votes and could influence them as it liked, but they also knew what could be done in any representative body by an active and intelligent minority. It remained therefore for them and their constituent body, which he believed would not only represent their general interests but would know how to fight their battles and win them. The battle was not to be fought out by a single effort, but step by step and by slow degrees, until they had obtained that which they had a right to demand.

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ess we have obtained would be an encouragement to us to seek more in the future. On the motion of Mr. Jackson, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman by acclamation.

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MALTA ROPE, AMERICAN

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS REVIEW, which was intended to meet

the wants of many students of Chinese

caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and

Queries on China and Japan," has reached

its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses

those topics which are uppermost in the

mind of students of the Far East, and

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Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at

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2. From the Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Paddar's Wharf.

6. From Paddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.

9. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Paddar's Wharf.

10. From Paddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

11. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

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